DISSATISFIED BRAZILIANS

Rumors of Discontent and Opposition to Fonseca's Provisional Government.

Telegrams from Senher Barbosa Denying the Reports, and Stating Why the Constitutional Election Is Delayed So Long.

DISCONTENT IN BRAZIL.

Indications that Grievous Trouble Is Brewing for the Da Fonseca Provisional Government. NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- The steamship Sirins, which left Rio de Janeiro Dec. 4, and arrived here to-day, reports that several foreign war ships, among them the United States steamer Richmond, had arrived in the barbor, and that quietness reigned in the city; but that a riot had taken place in the Rio Grande district, although no particulars could be learned up to the time of sailing. Captain Fisher, of the Sirius, was seen by a reporter, and said: "When we were at Kio de Janeiro, everything was quiet in the city, and no one would imagine that any change of government had taken place. Business was going on as usual, although the banks were a bit wary, and drafts of over £100 would not be honored. There was, however, an undercurrent of discontent manifested, and I am not surprised to hear of an outbreak there since we left. There is evidently a considerable number of the people of the city who desire to see the empire re-established. When we were there this sentiment had not taken shape in any definite movement, but there were mutterings of dissatisfaction to be heard. The truth was that the banishment of Dom Pedro and the proclamation of the republic came with such suddenness that the adherents of the empire had no time to make any demonstration. I look for troubles not only in Rio de Janeiro, but throughout Brazil, for some time to come. Those at the head of this new movement have not a peaceful prospect before them, by any

W. R. Grace & Co. to-day received a cable from Rio that exchange there is quoted at 2412 pence, which is a fall of 312 pence since Dom Pedro was deposed. Rubber has gone up 2 mills and 400 reis to-day. Exchange at 2412 puts paper money below par. Mr. Grace said he was not an alarmist, but the indications were that grievous trouble was brewing. He believed that Brazil contained more corrupt officials than any country on the face of the globe. If the press had the same liberty as in this country, rascality would be exposed in a way that would be surprising.

A Washington special to the Times says: Brazilians in the United States are watching, with grave concern, the news from their native country. While they do not appear to be at all anxious for a restoration of the empire, it is evident that many of them look for troubles of a sort suggested by the recent disquieting dispatches concerning disturbances in the provinces. The reluctance of some of the most prominent men of liberal opinion to give their adhesion to the provisional government of Da Fonseca is taken as an indication that these men have intimated that it will be advisable to ascertain whether the new authorities will be entitled to general confi-dence or whether they have undertaken something that they are not broad enough and strong enough to carry out.

A most significant thing in the estimation of well-informed persons was the re-fusal of Don Jose Mariano, in Pernambuco, to accept the governorship of Parnambuco.
Mariano is described as a man of immense influence in a province that has interests almost absolutely apart from those of the provinces south of the San Francisco river. Among the aristocratic families of Pernambuco, as well as with the masses in that city. Mariano is a man whose judgment is as thoroughly respected and followed as his readiness to fight, if necessary, is acknowledged. The people of Pernambuco read their own papers and care nothing for what is said by those of other sections of Brazil. The city is the commercial and financial metropolis of the porth. financial metropolis of the north. Very much depends, according to a Brazilian authority, upon the course that Mariano advises the people of Pernambuco to take in the early future. If he should say "withdraw," there is no sort of doubt that Pernambuco would refuse to abide by the decrees of the provisional government at Rio de Janeiro, and that it would be joined. Rio de Janeiro, and that it would be joined by neighboring provinces in establishing a new government of the northern provinces.

The withdrawal of one province might be expected to be followed by the refusal of others to yield obedience to the commands of the Da Fonseca government, and possibly lead to a general break-up and a melancholy state of disorder in all of the provinces not controlled by the military forces.

A careful compilation of the expressions of the press shows that there is not one paper that has said anything critical of Dom Pedro. There have been many expressions of doubt about the expediency or timeliness of the declaration of the republic. Conservative Brazilians who believe that the empire was carefully governed, and who thought it wise to continue it as long as Dom Pedro was alive, say that the most powerful influence against the declaration of the republic in Brazil has been the disorderliness of the republics that are its neighbors, while the empire, a monarchy only in name, has been free from convulsions for more than thirty years. There is hope among the Brazilians that a better disposition toward the republic may be manifested, but there is a plain mistrust of the ability of the Rio de Janerio administration to give assur-ance that will be acceptable. There is no fear of intervention by Germany or any other European government. Even if Germany dared to expose herself at home by undertaking any important foreign enterprise of that sort, it is believed that a hostile demonstration against Brazil would bring all the provinces together, and de-velop a unity of the South American republics that would be astonishing and perhaps unprofitable to all foreign nations interested in Brazilian affairs.

The steamsh p Savona, which arrived to-day from Brazilian ports, reports that the people of Santos are divided in their adherence to the republic, a large number favoring the exiled Emperor. There was nothing new to report at Rio de Janeiro, and quietness prevailed at Ceara.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro to-night says the government has issued a decree providing that all persons found endeavor-ing to corrupt the allegiance of the soldiers or contriving or proposing any measure for active opposition to the republic, shall be tried by a military tribunal. An opposition journal was suspended on Tuesday.

Sensational Newsmongers Denounced. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-A reporter of the Associated Press who called at the Brazilian legation, to-day, to inquire for news concerning the fighting which is reported to have occurred at Rio de Janeiro from the 18th to the 20th of the present month, found that the minister had just received the following telegram from Ruy Barboza, the Minister of Finance under the new

"From cablegrams we learn that, unfortunately, there is no speculation from newsmongers against us which is not credited in Europe, in spite of all our warnings against this sort of conspiracy. Reports about a mutiny of the corps of artillery are false. There was only mutiny of a few soldiers, which was immediately repressed. This circumstance increased here the confidence in the government, which shows itself strongly prepared, with prompt and decisive means, to put down any disturbance of public order. The aggravation of Gen. Fonseca's illness is not true; on the contrary he is reillness is not true; on the contrary, he is re-covering speedily from his former com-plaints. The assistant doctor believes his recovery to be certain. At any rate the fate of the revolution, now accepted by the whole country, does not depend on the contingency of one man's life, however previous it may be. In the army itself, the revolution can rely on other chiefs of great prestige, and no less devoted to the cause. All the different political parties have espoused with enthusiasm the term fixed (Nov. 15, 1890.) for the meeting of the con-Nov. 15, 1896,) for the meeting of the con-

Insured. Beware of newsmongers."

Senor Valente late this afternoon received another cablegram from Senor Ruy Barboza, giving at length the reasons why was impossible to call the constituent

The delay in calling the assembly has been severely commented upon by various European and American newspapers. The cablegram is as follows:
"The reason why in Europe the term for

the meeting of the constituent assembly is considered too long is because they are not

well acquainted with the geography of Brazil. The Brazilian press is a better judge in the matter. All political parties here think that the term is even short. Moreover, it will be very difficult to take all the preliminary measures for the general election within so short a term. The last electoral reform was decreed on Jan. 9, 1881. and yet the new House of Representatives under such law was called to meet on Dec. 31 of that year, although it was merely an ordinary reform. Now, after a revolution, we have to enlist a large electoral body, almost new, comprising (with the exception of illiterates), all foreigners naturalized, that is to say, all who were residing in Brazil on Nov. 15, and who will not decline the Brazilian citizenship. will not decline the Brazilian citizenship.
To perform all this work in less time in a
country capable of admitting a population
of four or five hundred millions, but of four or five hundred millions, but containing, however, fourteen millions only, would be a miracle. The European criticisms only show that they know little of Brazil outside of its financial affairs. It is materially impossible to adopt a shorter term. Public opinion in Brazil is satisfied, and Europe would be also if Brazil was better known there. Here such a criticism excites surprise, inasmuch we are supposed to be a country as thickly peopled as the European nations, whereas we are a country of about nine million square kilometres, with a very much spread population. Such impa-

very much spread population. Such impatience is absurd. Any alteration in the term is impracticable. We cannot do what is beyond man's power." GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Emin Pasha's Followers to Leave Zanzibar To-Day, and Stanley on Dec. 30. ZANZIBAR, Dec. 26 .- Two hundred and fifty of the followers of Emin Pasha will sail from here to Suez to-morrow. Emin will not be able to leave Bagamoyo for three weeks. Mr. Stanley will sail for

Egypt on Dec. 30. Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the British East
Africa Company, Bas returned to Mombasso.
He has agreed to pay annually to the Sultan a certain sum of money, according to the terms of the British concession. The Sultan will henceforth cease to interfere with the administration of affairs in the territory controlled by the British East Africa Company.

Puglsist Slavin's Thanks, LONDON, Dec. 26 .- Slavin, the Australian pugilist, has written a letter in reply to the one sent him by the Pelican Club, in which the club stated that it bad decided to recognize him champion of England, and ex-pressed sympathy with him for the dis-graceful manner in which he was treated by roughs during his recent fight with Jem Smith. In his letter Slavin thanks the club for the stand it has taken in the matter, and declares that he intends now, as he always intended, to endeavor to win any fight in which he is a contestant, in a fair and manly manner.

The Arlington Club has presented Frank Salvin, the pugilist, with a purse of £500.

India Wants Better Government. BOMBAY, Dec. 26.-Two thousand dele gates attended the first meeting of the na tional congress. Mr. Bradlaugh was present as a visitor. Sir William Wedderburn, the president of the congress, condemned the Indian bureaucracy, and claimed for the people of India the same control over their government that the people of Eng-land possess over theirs. He instanced many abuses under the present irresponsi-

ble, despotic government. Salvation Army to Be Suppressed. BERNE, Dec. 26 .- Despite the orders issued by the government prohibiting the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army in Switzerland, members of that organization continue to hold open-air meetings in Geneva. The authorities have decided to adopt vigorous measures to suppress the gatherings of the Salvationists.

People Buried by an Earthquake. ROME, Dec. 26-A severe shock of earthquake occurred at Acireale, Sicily, to-day. throwing down several houses and burying their occupants beneath the ruins.

Cable Notes. A serious revolt, instigated by Russian agents, is reported in Afghanistan. An entire family has been suffocated by coal-gas fumes at Waldanan, Silesia. The strike of the coal miners in the Char-leroi district of Belgium is spreading. The strikers now number 10,400.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Don Carlos, congratulating him upon his succession to the Portuguese throne. Four British iron-clads have left Malta under orders to proceed to Lisbon to be present at the ceremony of the proclaimation of King Carlos I.

The decree prolonging the military dictatorship in Brazil for a year has dismayed the Portuguese republicans, and a decided reaction in favor of the monarchy has en-

The university at Odessa, Russia, has fact that a number of the students were Nihilists and were actively engaged in spreading their propagands.

General Boulanger denies the report that he has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. He says he never thought of going on a lecturing tour in that country.

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, and party, left the City of Mexico, yesterday, for Vera Cruz, after a reception tendered by the Governor of San Luis Potosi. On their return they will be received by President Diaz, and will call on the United States minister on Monday.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- The City of Kingston, which used to ply up and down the Hudson river, and which was sold some time ago to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the Puget sound trade, is pro-ceeding safely but slowly to her new home by the way of Cape Horn. She has just been heard of at Barbadoes. This is the vessel thought to have been lost,

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 26.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, for this port, is seven days overdue, and some anxiety is

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26,-Arrived: Wyoming and Germanic, from New York, for SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 26 .- Arrived: Trave,

LIZARD, Dec. 26.—Passed: Edam, from New York, for Amsterdam.

The Angels Camp Disaster. SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Dec. 26.-The latest report from the Angels camp disaster is that there are at least seventeen and probably nineteen men buried in the mine.
There are little hopes of ever recovering the bodies. The miners are now at work taking out ore and the work of developing the mine will probably be resumed very soon. It is probable, however, that the work will be directed to the spot where the bodies are buried. One of the miners re-ports seeing a dead body among the tim-bers, fearfully mangled, but signs of caving drove him from the scene and in a few moments the surface sank. The pit on the surface is about one hundred feet long, twenty feet wide and nearly seventy feet

Pittsburg Coal Pool Broken.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26 .- The Pittsburg Southern Coal Company, the syndicate of large river coal operators of this city, which was formed three years ago, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, will go into liquidation at once, and the thirteen firms composing the company will hereafter do business on their own account. The trouble has been brewing for some months, and is principally due to the fact that some of the members of the company acted in bad faith in selling coal in opposition to the

Business Embarrassments. CHICAGO, Dec. 26,-The Wabash Manufacturing Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors. Its liabilities are estimated at about \$200,000 stitutent assembly, they considering by this act that the stability of the republic is insured. Beware of newsmongers."

Senor Valente late this afternoon reseaved another cablegram from Senor Ruy

and the assets at a little less than that. The assignment grows out of the recent failure of the affiliated firms of J. Q. Preble & Co., and Sheffield & Co., who are in the same line of business in New York. and the assets at a little less than that. | that, in 1887, the disease broke out in Aus- four pistol shots were heard. Outsiders The assignment grows out of the recent | tralia and became an epedemic again. This | rushed into their rooms and found both of

RED CROSS Cough Drops-best on earth.

It Assumes a More Serious Type in Paris and Many Cases Are Proving Fatal.

Progress of the Disease Throughout the Continent-What Surgeon-General Hamilton Says About Previous Epidemics.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

The Disease Assumes a Graver Type in Paris-Undertakers Overworked. LONDON, Dec. 26.—The influenza epidemic in Paris has assumed a graver type, and many cases are now complicated with pneumonia. In consequence of the constantly increasing crowd at the hospitals, the authorities are erecting tents for the sufferers. The undertakers are overworked, and many of their employes are down. In consequence of the increase in the number of funerals the system of draping the churches with enormous hangings of black and the expensive parade of varions emblems of woe has been dispensed with by authority. The official return of deaths for the week gives two hundred more deaths than for the preceding week.

The epidemic is decreasing at Berlin, but it is spreading at Bremen, and the managers of the gas-works have notified the consumers that the supply will be short for a time in consequence of the sickness of many employes. At Darmstadt it is very severe.

from the disease. Numerous cases are reported among the English visitors at Enga-dine. In Madrid there are over sixty thou-sand cases, and many persons have died. In West London about 250 shopmen and postmen are affected.

King Carlos I, of Portugal, left his room, to-day, and attended to business with his Ministers. He expects to be completely re-covered by Saturday, and will then attend the ceremonies of proclamation.

At Frankfort there have been two deaths

the ceremonies of proclamation. At Vienna there are many cases in chil-dren, followed by measles. The Christmas found guilty of manslaughter yesterday festivities were made very dull, as few families celebrated the day. Reports from

the Austrian provinces are that the malady prevails among the horses.

The United States steamer Enterprise arrived at Gibraltar to-day. She had several cases of influenza on board, and was quarantined. She did not wait to enter, therefore, but proceeded westward. It will be interesting to note whether quarantine protects Gibraltar from the epidemic.

PREVIOUS EPIDEMICS.

Symptoms and Phenomena in Connection with Past Visitations of the Disease. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- Now that La Grippe has made its appearance here. Surgeon-general Hamilton has been called upon quite often to give his views in regard to the fashionable disease. Dr. Hamilton says that the disease is a germ disease, and is not dangerous, but every person who has suffered with it knows that it is intensely disagreeable. The Doctor gave the following interesting facts in regard to the past epidemics, the course, symptoms and phenomena in connection with them:

The first epidemic on record appeared in 1510. It started at Malta, and its course was northwesterly to Sicily, thence to Spain, Italy, France, Great Britain, and from there all over Europe. It was extremely severe and scarcely missed an individual. The weather preceding it was noted for its long and continuous moisture, followed by remarkable storms. This epidemic had symptoms, in addition to regular ones, of violent pain over the eyes, delirium, gastrodynia and, sometimes, from the seventh to the eleventh day, syncope and snatching of the muscles. There were several coincident phenomena in connection with the epidemic, including swarms of locusts in Seville in 1507, 1508 and 1509, with destruction by caterpillars in Germany, eruption of Hecla and earthquakes. In 1511 a large comet was discovered There was also much rain; signacula on lines and food. The epidemic of 1557 took a westerly

course from Asia, going by way of Con-stantinople to Europe. It also visited America. This epidemic had an attendant fever, with severe pain in the side, which was relieved in some instances by bleeding. Fogs accompanied the disease, while a great many deaths occurred in England consequent upon the wet weather preceding the harvest. A comet and a plague followed in 1561, four years after the epidemic.

The third epidemic was in 1590. The course was east and south, to west and north, and raged chiefly during the autumn season. This was noted for its bilious vemitings and intense eleepiness. Like the others, the weather had been moist and rainy, with also earthquakes, and remarkable meteors also made their appearance. been closed owing to the discovery of the A plague among insects accompanied this fact that a number of the students were epidemic, and measles and small-pox fol-

In 1658, in the midst of a wintry spring, the fourth epidemic appeared, in April. The symptoms were almost identical with the third, but during the summer a fever developed, which affected the brain and caused nervous shocks.

The fifth epidemic occurred in the autumn of 1675, after heavy fogs and cold, moist weather. The summer had been very warm, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and, like one or two of the other epidemics, was followed by small-pox.

In 1710, 200 years after the first appearance, came the sixth epidemic. As did the others, it followed moist weather, the symptoms being continuous coughing, quick pulse and headaches. Nineteen years after this, following a rainy November, in 1729, came the next

The seventh was in 1782, during a damp and chilly spring. It did not reach Scotland until November. In this one the disease affected the nose, lungs and bowels.

Again, in November, 1788, came the eighth, which was simultaneous with the eruption of Vesuvius. There was much sickness. It affected the teeth, causing

epidemic.

much toothache and rheumatic pains in the The epidemic of 1743 occurred in the spring, while that of 1758 commenced in September, and was universal through Scotland, but its course was irregular.
In 1762 began the next epidemic, com-

mencing in September, following severe weather. The symptoms were those of a harassing cough, with pain under the breast bone. It affected persons differently in different places. June, 1767, began the next epidemic, after cold weather, while in 1775 the epidemic prevailed during a wet autumn. The

patients, during this epidemio, fered from sudden giddiness pains in the loins and sides. It was followed by many cases of diarrhea, the weather being noted by its sudden changes, accompanied with heavy fogs. There was a great deal of disease among dogs and horses during the prevalence of this epidemic. Over one hundred years ago, 1782, is noted for perhaps the most widely diffused re-

corded epidemic. The epidemic began at sea between Malacca and Canton, traveled westward through Russia, Denmark, Holland, to England, where it appeared in May. It was accompanied with languor and a sensation of contusion of limbs, cheek-bones aching, with pains in chest and sides, sometimes accompanied with delirium. The summer preceding had been dry, while the autumn was very rainy. The spring was very late and much diarrheea and biliousness was noted during the spring preceding the epidemic. The aurora borealis and earthquakes, as well as heavy fogs, were peculiar phenomena accompanying this epi-

The year 1831 came in with a great variety of weather, and in June the epidemic developed. It came from China, and the symptoms were marked with affection of the head. With this epidemic came a gradual transition to cholera.

Three years later the same influenza developed in April, while four years after was the last one noted, and the symptoms were great weight and pain of the fore-head, with soreness of the breast-bone and weeping of the eyes. Like some of the other epidemics, this one was accompanied found by his side.

by diseases among cattle and sheep, and also a transition in some instances to diarrhea and cholera.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The New York Southern Society yester-day adopted formal resolutions of sorrow for the death of Henry W. Grady. Another clerk in the Buffalo postoffice has been arrested for robbing the mails. He is a young married man named Edward F. Bapst. He confessed.

Thomas Ellis was fatally stabbed by George Nagle, colored, during a fight at a ball at Johnstown, Pa., Christmas eve. Nagle is under arrest. The thirty-five Texans arrested for mur-

der on Wednesday are held at Galveston-without bail, by order of United States District Judge Boorman. Alexander Williams, a Tuscarora Indian, brother of Grand Sachem Thomas Williams,

was found murdered in his house on the Indian reservation at Niagara. Near Richmond, Va., Thomas Jones (colored) attempted to ride a spirited horse The animal threw him, and Jones's neck was broken.

The United States cruiser Charleston went into commission yesterday at the Mare Island navy-yard. Commander Louis Kempff formally turned the cruiser over to Capt. George C. Remey.

A thirteen-year-old boy named Walton, went to his home in Harrison county. Virginia, and finding the house closed attempted to enter through the window. The sash fell on him, breaking his neck.

The Russian influenza has reached the Rocky mountains. Three-fourths of the citizens of Denver are suffering from it. Reports from Cheyenne, Wy. T., are to the effect that that city is similarly affected. John R. Dos Passos, a well-known lawyer of New York, brother of Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos, was thrown from a horse a few days ago and his skull was fractured. He is now in a critical condi-

Ex-President Clevel and has been ap-pointed referee, in place of the late Judge Vanvorst, in actions brought against New York city by property-owners to recover damages for filling in along the Hudson

James H. Radcliffe, on trial at Pomeroy, O., during the past ten days for murdering his brother-in-law, Lewis D. Cotterell, at the Hulbert House, last February, was

Nathan L. Robinson, overseer of the Amoskeag mills, at Manchester, N. H., during the past twenty years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. No reason is assigned

for the act. The Choctaws of the Indian Territory have sent word to the United States commissioners that they are willing to meet them and arrange for the sale, at \$1.25 per acre, of all their lands east of the ninety-

sixth meridian. The Indians at Fort Sully are dissatisfied with the treaty opening their reservation, and claim that they are not promised sufficient remuneration for their ponies. It is reported that they have killed several set-

tlers near the fort. Alexander Blackburn, formerly a private in Company I, Seventh United States Infantry, now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., was enticed to an out-house yesterday, and beaten so so that he cannot recover.

Miss Sarah F. Nicholls, a well-known so-ciety lady, of Lowell, Mass., disappeared Christmas night. She went out to post a letter and has not been seen since. In her room was a note, saying "Forgive and forget." The affair is involved in mystery.

William O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman, has wired that he will row in the Thayer regatta, to be held in Boston, and in the event of inability to arrange the regatta at Boston he will row at any other point agreeable to the wishes of the competitors. Henry A. Cabler, a passenger conductor on the L. & N. railroad, was probably fatally shot by an unknown tramp he had ejected from his train at Old Deposit, Ky., at 5:80 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Cabler was similarly shot by a tramp a year

Tim Humphreys was riding double on horseback at Charleston, W. Va., Monday evening. The horse, tired of carrying double, threw Humphreys off. He fell on his head, producing concussion of the brain and bursting an internal blood vessel, from which he died yesterday.

At Mendito, tifteen miles from San Diego, Tex., Deputy United States Marshals Kilgore and Cuellon, with a posse, attempted to arrest five mescal smugglers, and a run-ning fight ensued, in which Octaviano Chappa, one of the smugglers, was killed. The other four were captured.

Simon Spohn, a well-known character of Reading, Pa., died, yesterday, at the hospital, from the effect of having his legs cut off on the railroad track while taking coal. Although he owned real estate and was reputed to be worth \$40,000, he lived in one small room and was very miserly in his

Bush Miller was married on Christmas to Annie Miller, of Columbia, N. J. While the couple were en route to the home of the groom in Stroudsburg, Pa., Miller was shot in the back by John W. Snyder, a rejected lover of the bride. Miller will die. The bride was also shot, but was not seriously

Mrs. John Roach, wife of a cooper of Northville, Mich., shot and killed John A. Taylor, who, while intoxicated, demanded admittance to the Roach home, which was denied him. He persisted, however, and Mrs. Roach jumped out of bed, seized a 32-calibre revolver, and fired, with the above result.

Three new indictments have been returned against Stephen F. Sherman by the Butfalo grand jury. They charge him with grand larceny in appropriating grain, the aggregate theft charged being about \$29,000 worth of wheat. Mr. Sherman pleaded not guilty, and his bail of \$25,000, previously given in other cases against him, was permitted to stand in these.

American Geological Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.-The American Geological Society met to-day in the American Museum of Natural History. They will continue in session three days. The result of the election for officers was announced as follows: President, James D. Dana, of as follows: President, James D. Dana, of New Haven; vice-presidents, J. S. Newberry, of New York, and Alexander Winchell, of Michigan; secretary, John J. Stevenson, of New York; treasurer, Henry S. Williams, of Cornell University; executive council, Major J. W. Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, George M. Dawson and Charles H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth College. The following papers were read: "Some Additional Evidence on the Interval Between the Leading Glacial the Interval Between the Leading Glacial Epochs," by T. C. Chamberlain, of Madison, Wis.: "On Glacial Phenomena in Canada," by Robert Bell, of Ottawa; "The Tertiary Deposits of Eastern Massachusetts." by N. S. Shaler, of Harvard; "Orographic Movements in the Rocky Mountains," by S. F. Emmons, of Washington, D. C.: "Note on the Serpentine of Syracuse," by George H. Williams, of Baltimore, and "Remarks on the Surface Geology of Alaska," by J. C. Russell, of Washington, D. C.

Plenty of Electricity to Kill. NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- To-day the electrical execution machines at Sing Sing prison were tested by a committee for the State, composed of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Dr.

A. D. Rockwell, Dr. P. H. Laudy and electrical assistants. The tests to-day clearly showed that the dynamos were even more deadly than had been represented. When run at less than the ordinary number of revolutions per minute the electrical pressure was found to exceed 1,600 volts, instead of being only 1.000. This proves that about 300 times a second the pressure runs above 2,000 volts.

Jack Farrell Whipped in Three Rounds. TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 26.-Jack Farrell the Brooklyn light-weight, was whipped last night by Wm. Higgs, of St. Paul. The night lasted three rounds. Farrell seemed to take the mill as a joke, at first, and looked as though he expected an easy victory. Higgs dealt Farrell three blows over the heart in rapid succession in the third round, and the Brooklyn man went to grass. He had to be helped from the room.

Murder and Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec., 26.—At Bowling Green, this morning, John McDonald quarreled with his wife, and after a struggle,

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Washington, D. C. By an analysis of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder I find it carefully compounded, and I regard it as the best baking powder in the market in every respect. PETER COLLIER,

Late Chemist of the United States Department
of Agriculture.



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40 CENTS A POUND. For Sale Everywhere. BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

A Decision by Judge Howland Which Probably Ends the Famous Bank Suit.

Judge Howland rendered a special finding yesterday in the case of William Needham and others against John C. Wright and others, in which \$200,000 damages were demanded. Eleven years ago the Indiana Banking Company bought of the defendants some \$238,000 worth of stock in the First National Bank at 65 cents above par. The Banking Company paid \$392,000 for their stock, and a judgment was demanded to cover the loss alleged to have been sus-tained by the increase above the par value. The sale of the bank stock was effected in February, 1878, and in 1884 the Indiana Banking Company failed. In casting about for some cause to which to assign the failure, the stockholders concluded it was due to the transfer of the big block of stock of the First National Bank, though nearly six years had elapsed since that transaction, and no complaint had been made. Two suits were, therefore, entered just a few days before the statute of limitations had
run, one by John C. S. Harrison, as receiver, and the other by William Needham
and the other stockholders in the bank.
The first mentioned suit is still pending in Judge Howe's court, where it was originally brought, Mr. Harrison's interest in it

having been assigned to Judge Rand, who succeeded him as receiver. This action

is never likely to get any further along than it is now. The plaintiff has recently

amended his petition, and the defendants

have filed a demurrer, and there the matter

rests. Judge Howe has given no ruling on the demurrer.

The case in which Needham and others were plaintiffs was entered two or three days after the receivership suit, and resulted on one trial in a verdict for them for \$154,700, but this was subsequently set aside and pleas in abatement argued in turn before Judges Walker, Ayres, Suilivan and Howland. Two of these pleas were to the effect, first, that the receivership suit was still pending and the plaintiffs, therefore, had no right of action; second, that the plaintiffs, with the exception of Needham, had assigned their claims to Joseph Keeling and one Ditmars, the former being assigned for the Marion county stockholders and the latter for the Johnson county stockholders; that in thus assigning their claims they the demurrer. that in thus assigning their claims they had assigned all cause of action, and the suits should have been brought by the assignees. Judge Ayres held the pleas badly brought, and they were amended. Judge Sullivan held two pleas good and a third bad. Two weeks ago Judge Howland asked the defendants to prove their pleas, which they did, by introducing the record of Judge Howe's court, showing that the receivership suit is still pending, and other records showing the assignment of all the plaintiffs, excepting Needham. The Judge took the evidence, and yesterday rendered his decision that the pleas were good in law; that the surviving partners cannot maintain an action, and that the plaintiffs had no cause of action at the time the suit was

brought. As the matter stands, unless the Supreme Court should reverse Judge Howland's decision, which is not probable, the Needham suit is likely at an end.

A Boy's Suit for Damages. The case of George W. Williamson against William B. Burford, for \$20,000 damages, was called in Judge Taylor's court yesterday. Williamson, seventeen years of age, was at one time employed in Burford's printing establishment, and on May 15, 1888, was injured by being caught in the belting of a press. He claims his damages on the ground that his employers were well aware of his ignorance of machinery.

Before the Mayor. Mayor Denny had a full docket yesterday morning. Among the more important cases was that of Mollie Cousins, a colored woman, who was gives a continuance until to-day. She was charged with having robbed Dr. M. B. Ford of \$25. Jose Mc-Cloud, charged with attempting to shoot her husband, Frank McCloud, was dis-charged, but McCloud was sent to the work-house, he being unable to pay a tine

Released from Jail.

The habeas corpus proceedings of Clara Flint against Sheriff King were yesterday decided in her favor by Judge Howland. She was released from custody. The court also dismissed a similar suit which Archie

Asks for Correction of Policy. Louise Bein filed a complaint yesterday against the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., claiming \$1,000 on large.

a policy. She owns a lot in this city, on which a barn was built some time ago. In it was stored some grain, all being valued at \$1,200. The building was destroyed by fire, but the company is charged with having refused to pay the insurance because of an alleged defect in the policy. Mrs. Bein prays for a correction of the policy and a judgment for \$1,000.

Wants the Nnisance Stopped.

Melissa A. Ralston filed a complaint yesterday against Conrad H. Shellhouse, William G. Lockwood and Alva C. May, asking for \$500 damages, and the stopping of nuisance. She owns a lot which adjoins the coal and lime vards of the defendants. and claims that in order to reach a private switch to unload their cars the teams are continually driven across her property.

Filed a Disclaimer. In the suit, in the federal court, of the Cleaveland Fence Company against the Indianapolis Fence Company and others for infringement, Wm. L. Taylor, one of the defendants, yesterday filed a disclaimer. He alleges that on Dec. 4 he sold all his stock in said company to John F. Murphy, of this city, and has since had no interest whatever in the business.

Application for a Guardian. Mary J. Henderson filed a petition in the Circuit Court, yesterday, for the appointment of a guardian for Joseph S. Henderson, who, she says, is an habitual drunkard. He receives a pension of \$135 every quarter, but is charged with spending every cent for drink. Mrs. Henderson asks that a spe-cial jury be impaneled and an inquiry held

in regard to the matter. Notes from the Dockets. Olivia Heid, a housekeeper, was yester-day adjudged insane. She is forty-two years of age and lives near the Atlas en-

gine-works. The State, on behalf of William Yount, yesterday filed a complaint against Marshal Andrew P. Dillon, of Haughville, and his bondsmen for \$1,000 damages. It is charged that the officer imprisoned Yount for ten hours without cause in a jail that was in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

> The Court Record. SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Indianapolis & Leavenworth Gravel-road Company vs. Willis Burkhart; appeal from Graydon, J. P. Dismissed. Costs paid. George W. Williamson vs. William B Burford; suit for damages. On trial by

New Suits Filed. Louise Bein vs. Phonix Insurance Company; correction of policy. Demand, \$1,000. Bradley, Holton & Co. vs. George W. New et al.; on note. Demand, \$300.

Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge. William Needham et al. vs. John C.

Wright et al. Special finding in favor of defendants. Clara Flint vs. Isaac King, sheriff; habeas corpus. Plaintiff discharged from custody. Archie Bowman vs. William Judkins et al.; habeas corpus. Cause dismissed by

Fatalities at Chicago Railway Crossings. CHICAGO, Dec. 26 .- In the yellow-leafed book in the coroner's office, in which the names of subjects for inquests are put down as fast as they are reported, were recorded, this morning, seven fatalities at railroad crossings. The fatalities did not all occur this morning, but represented the work of the locomotive during the past forty-eight hours. Chief Deputy Knopff says that the number of victims of the railroads since last New Year's is now not less than 250, and

there is still nearly a week to further increase the list.

Three Workmen Injured. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26,-Three workmen were injured, one of them fatally, by the falling of scattold at the new building of the Thompson-Houston Electric-light Company, this afternoon. Frank Werte was injured internally, and will die; John Michael was badly bruised about the body, and E. L. Anson had one eye knocked out, and received several painful bruises.

Stole \$3,000 Worth of Jewelry.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.-Between 6 and 6:30 o'clock this evening, while the family of John Bush, a prominent citizen residing at No. 165 Summer street, were at their evening meal, thieves climbed the outside porch of the house and entered the secondstory window, opened the private apartments of Mes. Bush, and secured \$3,000 worth of jewelry. The thieves are still as